

YOUTH IN THE LABOR FORCE

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State of Illinois

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I. Introduction

Youth in the Labor Force is published by the Research and Analysis subdivision of the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security in compliance with guidelines provided by the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Youth is one of five annual reports on specific segments of Illinois' labor force.

Young people are often viewed as unreliable, poorly motivated, unskilled workers. While this is probably true for some youth, it is also true that most youth are actively seeking or are maintaining productive roles in the economy. Youth continue to maintain an attachment to the labor force even though they are usually offered lower wages, poorer working conditions, and less stable futures than their older counterparts.

Teenagers' motivation to work was recently evaluated in Champaign County, Illinois.* This study found that teenagers work either to save money or to buy extras; rural teens were more interested in saving money than were city children. In addition, most of the teens believed that they were learning from their present jobs. Although this study was confined to only one Illinois county, the findings help to highlight the large proportion of young people who are highly motivated workers and who understand the value of their present jobs as stepping-stones to later jobs.

Because the term "youth" can represent a wide range of ages, in this report the definition has been narrowed to include only persons who are at least 16 years of age, but are not older than 24 years of age. The minimum age was set at 16 to coincide with the minimum age requirement for statistical inclusion in the labor force. The upper age limit of 24 was determined by the data sources utilized in this report. The 16 to 24 age parameters will be refined, wherever possible, to show teenagers (16 to 19 years of age) and young adults (20 to 24 years of age) separately. This will also facilitate comparisons with past issues of Youth in the Labor Force.

* Survey and Assessment of the Employment Needs of Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Grade Students in Champaign County; Champaign County Youth Services Consortium; November, 1980.

II. Overview of Illinois

A. Composition of the Economy

Illinois' economy includes a large agricultural component, a substantial service sector, many goods-producing industries, and a smaller government or public sector. Agriculture makes the largest contribution to Illinois' position as a leading export state. Four-fifths of the state's land is used for agricultural purposes; the major crops are corn and soybeans. Agriculture, however, offers relatively few employment opportunities even during harvest periods. The majority of all jobs in Illinois are in nonagricultural industries.

During 1980, approximately 4.9 million persons were employed in nonfarm activities. About one-fourth of these workers had jobs in manufacturing (goods-producing) industries, about sixty percent were in services, and the balance (about fifteen percent) were in government. The following mini-table summarizes the distribution of Illinois' nonfarm employment during 1980:

Percent Distribution of Nonfarm Payroll Employment,
Selected Industries*
State of Illinois
1980

Total	100.0%
Manufacturing	25.0
Nonelectrical Machinery	4.6
Electrical Equipment	3.3
Fabricated Metals	2.8
Food Products	2.3
Printing and Publishing	2.1
Primary Metals	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	59.4
Trade	23.3
Services	19.3
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	6.4
Transp.-Commun.-Pub.Util.	5.8
Construction	3.9
Government	15.6
Local	10.4
State	3.0
Federal	2.2

*Based on estimates developed by Current Employment Statistics section, Research and Analysis, Illinois Bureau of Employment Security.

Nonfarm employment had been rising each year since the 1975 recession. The most recent annual increases, however, indicate that this expansion has slowed:

Percent Change in Illinois' Annual Average
Nonfarm Employment

1979 to 1980	=	+0.2%
1978 to 1979	=	+2.0%
1977 to 1978	=	+2.9%

The 1979 to 1980 change in total nonfarm employment of 0.2 percent was the net result of a large drop in manufacturing (-3.9 percent) and small increases in nonmanufacturing (+1.3 percent) and in government (+2.8 percent). The impact of the current (1980) recession was seen in the net job loss in manufacturing and in lower rates of growth in nonmanufacturing. The following minitable shows the percent change in annual average employment over three years:

Percent Change in Annual Average Employment*
Selected Nonfarm Industries-Illinois

	1979- 1980	1978- 1979	1977- 1978
Total	+0.2%	+2.0%	+2.9%
Manufacturing	-3.9	-0.3	+2.8
Nonelec. Mach.	+0.5	-1.4	+3.7
Elec. Equip.	-4.6	+1.0	+2.8
Fab. Metals	-6.4	-0.5	+3.6
Food Prdts.	-2.9	-1.1	+0.2
Print-Publish.	-1.0	+1.5	+4.2
Prim. Metals	-7.0	+1.2	+4.5
Nonmanufacturing	+1.3	+3.0	+3.3
Trade	-0.2	+1.8	+3.0
Services	+2.2	+4.1	+3.0
Fin-Insur-R.E.	+6.0	+5.1	+5.4
Trns-Com-PubUtil.	-1.2	+2.4	+2.7
Construction	+1.9	+1.3	+6.1
Government	+2.8	+2.1	+1.4
Local	+2.8	+2.9	+1.5
State	+1.4	+0.9	+1.3
Federal	+4.7	-0.1	+1.3

*Based on estimates developed by Current Employment Statistics section, Research and Analysis, Illinois Bureau of Employment Security.

Although there have been signs of recovery, thus far these have been limited to increases in employment which are only sufficient to raise the overall levels to pre-recession counts. Real growth (expansion) is not expected until 1982. The impact of this delay in returning to hiring expansion experienced a few years ago will be felt most keenly by teenagers and young adults (persons who are 16 through 24 years of age). This is because with little or no work experience and minimal job skills, they are at a competitive disadvantage with older jobseekers.

B. Description of the Population

According to preliminary 1980 Census data, Illinois' total population was about 11,418,500 -- only 2.8 percent larger than in 1970. Estimates of the population at specific age intervals are not available yet, but the percent distribution by age group has been projected. The following mini-table shows that Illinois' youth population will decline in the coming years:

Percent Change in Illinois' Population, *
by Age Group over Five Year Intervals

Age Group:	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95
15 and over	+4.9%	+5.2%	+2.5%	-8.2%	+3.4%
15-24	+11.5	+1.9	-10.3	-11.1	-3.5
25-44	+5.4	+14.0	+14.2	+9.3	+2.4
45-64	-1.0	-3.3	-3.2	+2.1	+9.7
65 and over	+4.8	+7.2	+4.9	+6.4	+4.6

*Illinois Bureau of the Budget.

Youth will represent a smaller proportion of the state's total population as a result of declines in their numbers when, at the same time, the total adult population is increasing:

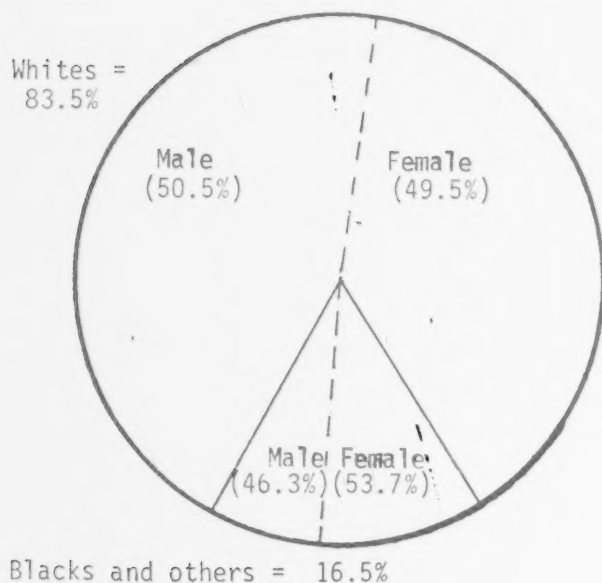
Percent Distribution of Illinois' Population, *
by Age Group at Five Year Intervals

All Ages	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
under 15	28.7	25.4	22.4	21.6	21.7	22.0
15-24	16.7	18.6	18.7	16.5	14.3	13.3
25-44	23.8	25.0	28.2	31.7	33.7	33.2
45-64	20.9	20.7	19.8	18.9	18.7	19.8
65 and over	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.7

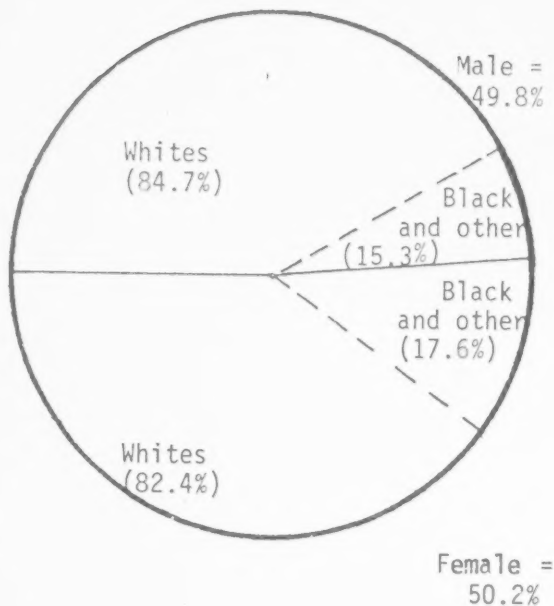
*Illinois Bureau of the Budget.

As of 1980, the youth population in Illinois was estimated to be just over fifty percent female and more than four-fifths White. The "pie" charts (below) show the sex and race proportions of Illinois' youth.

ILLINOIS' YOUTH, 16-24 Years of Age
by race
1980



ILLINOIS' YOUTH, 16-24 Years of Age
by sex
1980



III. Overview of Youth

A. U.S. Population and Labor Force

Tables I and II (including the A and B pages) in the Statistical Appendix, summarize 1980 annual average labor force data for the total U.S., teenagers (16 to 19 years of age), and young adults (20 to 24 years of age). In order to be counted as "in the labor force", a person must be at least 16 years old and either be working or looking for work (see also DEFINITIONS section). For all persons in the U.S. who are 16 or older, about 64 percent met this criterion. The teenage segment had a smaller percent in the labor force because so many in that age group are still attending school full-time. The other segment of the U.S. youth population (persons who are 20 to 24 years old) had more than three-fourths of its number in the labor force.

There are several distinctions between the U.S. youth labor force and the U.S. total labor force. For instance, the proportion of the labor force that was unemployed (that is, the unemployment rate) for teenagers was more than double the overall rate for the total labor force. This pronounced difference in unemployment rates which are also related to age clearly indicates that teenagers experience more difficulty and need a longer period of time in finding a job. This puts more of them on the "looking for work" side of the labor force equation. The severity of teenage unemployment can also be demonstrated by showing the impact of teens on the total labor force. If the unemployment rate for the total U.S. labor force were calculated without the teenage component, the overall unemployment rate would drop from 7.1 percent to 6.1 percent.

Estimates for 1980 show that in the U.S. labor force, women have higher unemployment rates than men. Among youth only, however, the relationship between males and females is reversed. Teenage boys have higher unemployment rates than teenage girls. The unemployment rates for Blacks and Others were approximately double the rates for Whites--regardless of age, or sex.

The mini-tables on the next page highlight some of the differences between various segments of the U.S. labor force.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
U.S. TOTAL - 1980

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Blacks and Others</u>
Total, all ages	63.8%	64.2%	61.2%
Youth, 16-24	68.1	70.4	54.9
Boys	74.5	76.6	61.5
Girls	62.0	64.4	49.2
16 to 19	56.9	60.1	39.5
Boys	60.7	63.8	43.3
Girls	53.1	56.4	36.0
20 to 24	77.2	78.7	68.5
Boys	86.9	87.1	78.9
Girls	69.0	70.6	60.0

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
U.S. TOTAL - 1980

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Blacks and Others</u>
Total, all ages	7.1%	6.3%	13.2%
Youth, 16-24	13.8	12.1	26.7
Boys	14.6	13.0	26.7
Girls	12.8	10.9	26.8
16 to 19	17.7	15.5	35.8
Boys	18.2	16.2	34.9
Girls	17.2	14.8	36.9
20 to 24	11.5	9.9	22.1
Boys	12.5	11.1	22.3
Girls	10.3	8.5	21.3

(See Tables I, I-A, and I-B in the Statistical Appendix for more detailed data.)

B. Illinois Population and Labor Force

As seen in Section II-B (Description of the Population), Illinois' youth population is expected to decrease in actual and relative size through 1995. This is because there are fewer persons in sub-16 age groups who are next in line to fill the youth category. Unless there is a lot of in-migration to Illinois, the future size of the youth component will be limited by the current size of the sub-16 age component. When looking at the total population, downscaling of the relative sizes of younger age groups in favor of older age groups is called the "aging" of the population. The Illinois State Board of Education has an obvious interest in anticipating the number of sub-16 residents, or school age children. The Board has traced past total public school enrollment by school year and has projected enrollment through the 1980's. For the most recent, 1980-81, school year, there were about 1.966 million pupils; this was a drop of 17.2 percent since the post-World War II peak reached in 1971-72. The downtrend is expected to continue through the '80's, until a stable enrollment figure of about 1.775 million pupils is reached.

The youth population has been defined in this report as all persons 16 to 24 years of age. In Illinois, persons who fall in this nine year category represent about one-fourth of the state's estimated total labor force for 1980. Tables III and IV (including the A and B pages), in the Statistical Appendix, summarize 1980 annual average data for Illinois. By comparing these data with the U.S. information shown on Tables I and II, differences between Illinois and the national average are easy to note.

There are several labor force indicators which vary between the state and the nation. The labor force participation rate, for instance, was generally higher in Illinois than nationwide:

Comparison of Labor Force Participation Rates
1980 Annual Average

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Illinois</u>
Total, 16 and over	63.8%	65.5%
16-19	56.9	58.4
20-24	77.2	76.6
25 and over	62.6	64.5

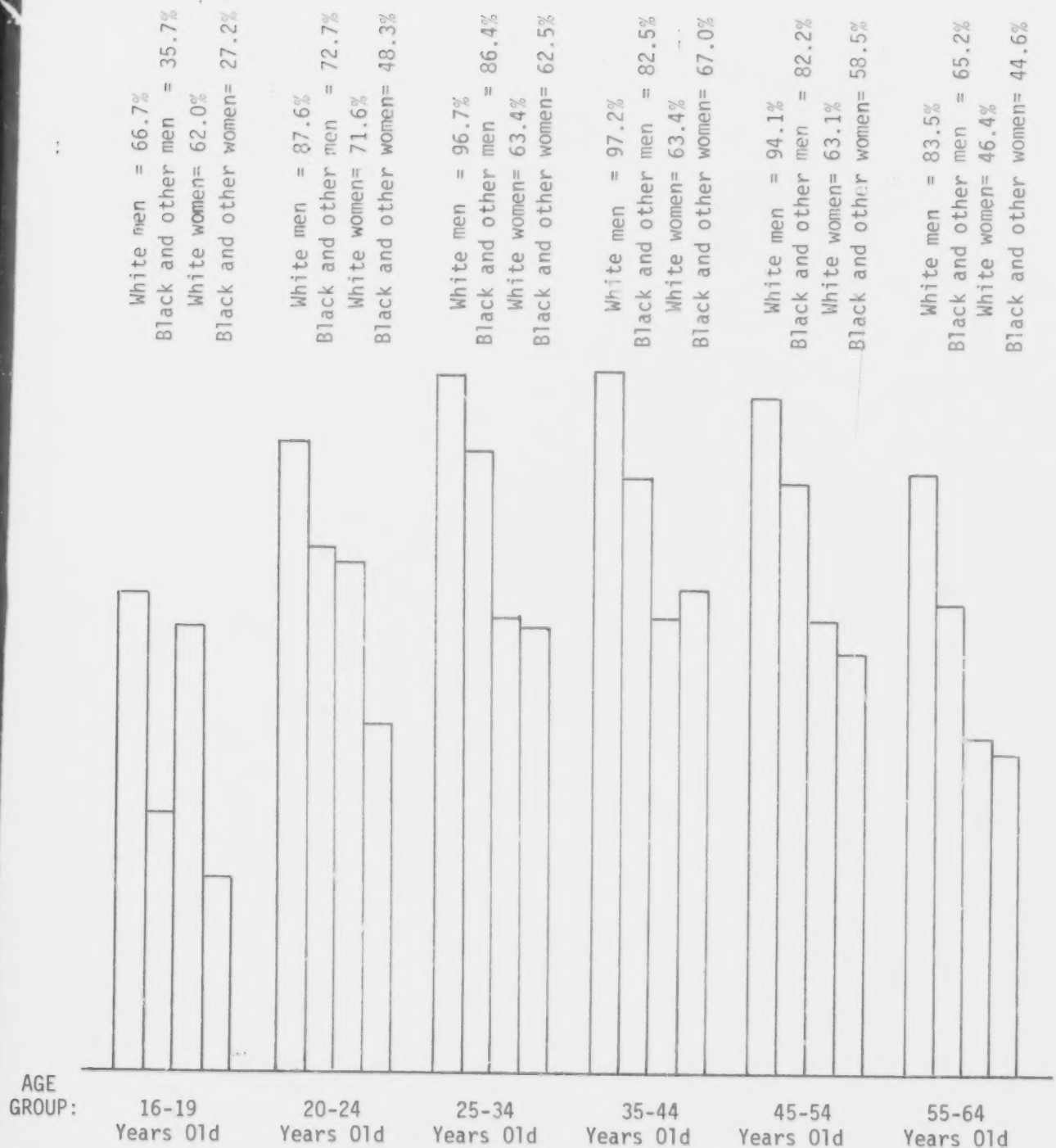
Besides the difference in the labor force participation rates, Illinois also had higher unemployment rates than the national average, regardless of sex, race, or age (see Section III-C, Youth Unemployment). However, the gap between local and U.S. unemployment rates is more a function of the current recession's impact on Illinois than an indicator of youth unemployment.

In Illinois, some differences between the components of youth labor force are apparent. For instance, the labor force participation rate for White youth was higher than the rate for Black and Other youth, regardless of sex. White youth's participation rate was 73.2 percent; for Black and Other youth it was only 45.6 percent. The unemployment rates also show some variations. In general, the unemployment rate for youth was much higher than the overall unemployment rate for all Illinoisans: 15.8 percent compared to 8.3 percent. Differences by race were consistent, regardless of age. All Whites had an unemployment rate of 7.3 percent. For youth, Whites posted a 13.2 percent unemployment rate; Blacks and Others nearly tripled that rate at 37.3 percent.

There are also differences between males and females. The labor force participation rates for males are consistently higher, regardless of age, than the rates for females. However, age does moderate the differences between male and female labor force participation rates. The difference between male and female teenagers is only 5.6 percentage points; the difference between male and female labor force participation rates for the next youngest age group (20 to 24 years of age) is four times as great (21.1 percentage points). The gap between males and females increases with age because, even though both sexes start out as teenagers with similar participation rates, the rate for males continues to climb, whereas the rate for females levels off after age 24. Within these differences by age, there are also differences between males and females that are related to race. White youth have smaller differences between the male and female labor force participation rates; Black and Other youth have a larger male-female difference. With either racial group, however, a larger proportion of males are in the labor force than the proportion for females.

The chart on the next page depicts the labor force participation rates for Illinois' males and females, by age and race.

ILLINOIS LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES,
by Age, Sex, and Race
1980 Annual Average



As the chart (opposite) shows, there are many Illinoisans who are old enough to be in the labor force, but who are not. If everyone 16 years of age or older was either working or looking for work, then the participation rates would be 100.0 percent. The difference between 100.0 percent and the appropriate participation rate represents the proportion of the population 16 and over that is not in the labor force. In examining why such people are not working or looking for work, the U.S. Department of Labor has established four categories of major non-labor force activities: in school, engaged in own home housework, unable to work, and other. (These have been abbreviated in this report as SCHOOL, HOME, UNABLE, and OTHER; see also DEFINITIONS section.) Although only one classification definitionally excludes holding a job (UNABLE), it is assumed that the other activities do constitute a primary occupation, which precludes holding a job.

For more than one-half of Illinois' youth who are not in the labor force, the most common activity is "going to school". Boys have a larger proportion than girls, although they are about equal in number. This is because there are fewer boys who are not in the labor force; boys have a higher labor force participation rate. As would be expected, teenagers have a very high proportion of their number who are "going to school": about 30 percent of all teens are full-time students or about 72 percent of those who are not in the labor force. For those who are 20 to 24, the proportions drop to about 8 percent and 35 percent. At the same time, the labor force participation rate rises sharply.

The largest differences in alternate activities to labor force participation are between racial groups, specifically with the boys. The mini-tables on the following page compare non-labor force activities for girls and boys by race. Within age groups, girls do not show any major differences, by race, on non-labor force activities. (There are, however, substantial differences by race in girls' labor force participation rates.) Boys do show significant differences by race. As teenagers, White and Black and Other boys have similar distributions by non-labor force activity; the only substantial difference is in the labor force participation rates. However, in the next age groups there is a major difference for boys by race.

Percent Distribution of Girls Who Are Not in the Labor Force
by Activity within Race
Illinois - 1980

	16-19		20-24	
	Whites	Blacks & Others	Whites	Blacks & Others
Not In Labor Force	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SCHOOL	66.1	67.8	23.3	25.8
HOME	17.3	20.4	68.4	63.7
UNABLE	0.1	1.2	1.6	1.5
OTHER	16.5	10.6	6.7	9.0
(Labor Force Participation Rate)	(62.0)	(27.2)	(71.6)	(48.3)

Percent Distribution of Boys Who Are Not in the Labor Force
by Activity within Race
Illinois - 1980

	16-19		20-24	
	Whites	Blacks & Others	Whites	Blacks & Others
Not In Labor Force	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SCHOOL	77.8	77.8	69.4	34.4
HOME	0.0	2.5	0.3	3.6
UNABLE	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.5
OTHER	21.6	19.7	29.5	60.5
(Labor Force Participation Rate)	(66.7)	(35.7)	(87.6)	(72.7)

For 20 to 24 year old boys, the labor force participation rates are much closer than for teenage boys. The difference is in the proportions who are attending school and the proportions who are engaged in "other" activities. White boys increased the proportion who are classified as "other" by about eight percentage points; but for Blacks and Others the proportion triples. "Other" as a proportion of all boys by race (not just those who are not in the labor force), declined among Whites from 7.2 percent of teens to 3.7 percent of young adults.

Blacks and Others increased from 12.6 percent of the total teenage boys to 16.5 percent. These young men only appear to match the "voluntarily idle" component of the "other" definition. The following section (III-C, Youth Unemployment), will evaluate the potential impact of these young men on the labor force.

Between girls and boys, the major difference, other than in labor force participation rates, is in the proportions who are "at home". As teenagers, girls and boys have very high proportions who are attending school, but in the next age group girls shift to "at home" as the predominant non-labor force activity. For boys, this classification is always a very small proportion.

C. Youth Unemployment

Unemployment is a significant portion of Illinois' youth population. The following statistics for 1980 emphasize this conclusion:

- 10.8 percent of all Illinois youth are unemployed;
- 15.8 percent of Illinois' youth labor force are unemployed;
- 45.6 percent of Illinois' total unemployment is youth, but only 24.2 percent of the labor force is youth.

Illinois' unemployment problems and youth unemployment problems are clearly hinged together, because the proportion of total unemployment that is under 25 years of age is so large. In order to address remedial action to youth unemployment, it is necessary to examine the characteristics of unemployed youth.

Tables V, VI, and VII, in the Statistical Appendix, provide characteristics of youth who have registered with the Illinois Job Service. Because nearly all Job Service applicants are not working, these characteristics are presumed to provide a profile of the unemployed.

Table V shows the occupational distributions for all Job Service applicants and those under 22 years of age, and the unfilled job order openings. At least part of Illinois' youth unemployment is attributable to a kind of mis-match of applicants and available job openings. There are greater concentrations of youth applicants in lower skill, blue collar and service occupations than in higher skill, white collar occupations. In general, the distribution of job openings is just the reverse, creating a mis-match of youth and jobs. Additionally, older Job Service applicants follow the same occupational distribution as youth, so that young jobseekers are further handicapped by these more experienced competitors. An important factor in qualifying for a job is education, and an increasingly important factor is a high school diploma. Recently, the National Office for Youth Programs (under CETA*) made the point that over twenty years the proportion of jobs requiring a high school diploma rose from 66 percent to 92 percent--virtually all jobs require a diploma. There is some indication that Illinois' youth are aware of the importance of completing high school. This is shown in recently stable high school dropout rates:

Illinois High School Dropout Rates,**
by School Year

<u>'74-'75</u>	<u>'75-'76</u>	<u>'76-'77</u>	<u>'77-'78</u>	<u>'78-'79</u>	<u>'79-'80</u>
5.8%	5.4%	5.7%	6.2%	6.2%	6.3%

Many young people have been successful in getting and keeping a job--if not the unemployment rates would be double or triple the already high levels. Tables VI and VII provide a comparison of all youth Job Service applicants and those who have been placed on jobs. The first apparent difference between total applicants and applicants placed is in the age distribution; about two-fifths of all Job Service applicants are under 25 years of age, but about three-fifths of the applicants placed are under 25 years of age. This same skewness toward younger applicants is also seen within the under the under 25 age group:

Cumulative Percent Distribution of Job Service Applicants

	<u>under 18</u>	<u>under 20</u>	<u>under 22</u>	<u>under 25</u>
Total applicants	17.8	40.7	65.6	100.0%
Applicants placed	28.4	56.2	77.8	100.0%

* Comprehensive Employment and Training Program.

** Illinois State Board of Education, Office of the Superintendent.

It can be assumed that among the reasons that younger applicants have higher placement proportions is that they are more willing to accept variable working hours, lower pay, or other unusual job factors than older applicants; this flexibility allows more ready placement. There is also a slight edge in placements toward females. Although they are always less than half of the applicants, in either age group, they do represent a larger proportion of applicants placed than they do of total applicants:

	Total Applicants	Applicants Placed
Under 25	100.0%	100.0%
Boys	57.0	54.4
Girls	43.0	45.6
16-19	100.0%	100.0%
Boys	54.4	51.5
Girls	45.5	48.5
20-24	100.0%	100.0%
Boys	58.9	57.6
Girls	41.1	42.4

In the preceding section it was noted that the definition of the non-labor force activity "other" includes a component called "voluntarily idle", and that Black and Other men, 20 to 24 years of age, who are classified as "other" match this description. This was determined by eliminating the other components of the "other" definition: retired, too old to work, seasonal worker awaiting recall. It was also noted that of all such young men not in the labor force, three-fifths were classified as "other". These data indicate that a sizable number of minority youth have "dropped out" of the job market. They are not attending school; they are not engaged in own home housework; they are not unable to work. They also are not in the labor force, which means that they are not working nor are they looking for work. They appear to be completely out of touch with the job market. In terms of their potential impact on the labor force, if even half of these young men (about 6,000) decided to initiate or re-initiate a job search, they would raise the unemployment rate for all young Black and other men (20 to 24) from 33.0 percent to 39.8 percent. The impact on all Black and Other youth (16 to 24, both sexes) would be to raise the unemployment rate from 37.3 percent to the same 39.8 percent.

The final source of information regarding unemployed youth is the Insured Unemployed--persons who are eligible to receive unemployment insurance. Youth comprise a very small portion of this group because of their limited work experience, and work experience is a qualifying requirement for receiving unemployment insurance benefits. Table VIII shows the percent distribution of the Insured Unemployed by age. Youth (under 22) represent only 10 percent of the total, yet overall estimates of total unemployment showed that youth (under 25) represented 45.6 percent of the state's total. These data do indicate, however, that insured youth unemployment are likely to be white males.

IV. Conclusions

In Illinois, the labor force can be affected, either positively or negatively, by changes in the youth component. Because of the large proportion of the total unemployment that is represented by youth, any remedial actions which do not include a youth component would be at best half measures. Youth represent about twice as large a share of unemployment as they do of the entire Illinois labor force. In particular, young Black and Other men appear to be completely separated from the mainstream of workers and jobseekers. Without demographic data for 1981 it is difficult to assess the full impact of the 1980 recession on youth in Illinois. It appears, however, that the high unemployment rates recorded in 1980 will not recede until 1982.

Youth during recessionary periods when jobs are scarce will find that the most productive use of their non-working time will be furthering their education, and at minimum completing high school. Because of the apparent availability of white collar jobs, even during this recession, youth can identify and then concentrate on skills in that area that best suit them.

In the long run, youth will grow older and move into other age classifications. But they will bring with them their early experiences in the labor market. It is to their advantage to develop as many positive experiences as they can. As they age, they will be replaced in the youth classification by fewer young people. Unlike middle-aged workers, today's youth will not be chased by a larger, better educated youth population. They will be succeeded by a smaller, but better educated, youth population.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE I

U.S. LABOR FORCE STATUS, BY SEX AND RACE (TOTAL)
 1980 Annual Average*
 (in thousands)

	TOTAL			TOTAL BOYS			TOTAL GIRLS		
	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24
POPULATION, TOTAL	164,144	16,243	19,914	77,699	8,093	9,634	86,445	8,150	10,280
LABOR FORCE	104,719	9,243	15,380	60,145	4,912	8,287	44,574	4,331	7,093
PARTICIPATION RATE	63.8%	56.9%	77.2%	77.4%	60.7%	86.9%	51.6%	53.1%	69.0%
EMPLOYED	97,271	7,603	13,614	55,988	4,016	7,254	41,283	3,587	6,360
UNEMPLOYED	7,448	1,640	1,766	4,157	896	1,033	3,291	744	733
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1%	17.7%	11.5%	6.9%	18.2%	12.5%	7.4%	17.2%	10.3%
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	59,425	7,000	4,534	17,554	3,181	1,347	41,871	3,819	3,187
SCHOOL	7,422	5,029	1,657	3,706	2,500	881	3,716	2,529	776
HOME	32,087	695	2,068	378	16	14	31,709	679	2,054
UNABLE	2,763	24	68	1,661	15	44	1,102	9	24
OTHER	17,154	1,253	740	11,810	650	407	5,344	603	333

* Employment and Earnings, January, 1981.

TABLE I-A

U.S. LABOR FORCE STATUS, BY SEX AND RACE (WHITES)
 1980 Annual Average*
 (in thousands)

	TOTAL			TOTAL BOYS			TOTAL GIRLS		
	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24
POPULATION, WHITES	143,657	13,689	17,025	68,495	6,854	8,342	75,162	6,835	8,683
LABOR FORCE	92,171	8,233	13,401	53,627	4,375	7,267	38,544	3,858	6,134
PARTICIPATION RATE	64.2%	60.1%	78.7%	78.3%	63.8%	87.1%	51.3%	56.4%	70.6%
EMPLOYED	86,380	6,955	12,073	50,337	3,666	6,462	36,043	3,289	5,611
UNEMPLOYED	5,790	1,279	1,328	3,289	709	805	2,501	570	523
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.3%	15.5%	9.9%	6.1%	16.2%	11.1%	6.5%	14.8%	8.5%
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	51,486	5,456	3,624	14,868	2,479	1,075	36,618	2,977	2,549
SCHOOL	5,825	3,916	1,343	2,940	1,953	738	2,885	1,963	605
HOME	28,614	546	1,684	298	10	8	28,316	536	1,676
UNABLE	2,178	18	51	1,329	13	33	849	5	18
OTHER	14,870	975	546	10,302	502	296	4,568	473	250

* Employment and Earnings, January, 1981.

TABLE I-B

U.S. LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND AGE (BLACK AND OTHERS)
1980 Annual Average*
(in thousands)

	TOTAL			TOTAL BOYS			TOTAL GIRLS		
	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24
POPULATION, BLACK AND OTHERS	20,486	2,553	2,890	9,203	1,238	1,292	11,282	1,315	1,598
LABOR FORCE	12,547	1,009	1,979	6,518	536	1,020	6,029	473	959
PARTICIPATION RATE	61.2%	39.5%	68.5%	70.8%	43.3%	78.9%	53.4%	36.0%	60.0%
EMPLOYED	10,890	647	1,542	5,651	349	792	5,239	298	750
UNEMPLOYED	1,658	361	438	868	187	228	790	174	210
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	13.2%	35.8%	22.1%	13.3%	34.9%	22.3%	13.1%	36.9%	21.8%
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	7,938	1,544	911	2,685	702	272	5,253	842	639
SCHOOL	1,597	1,113	313	766	547	142	831	566	171
HOME	3,472	149	384	80	6	6	3,392	143	378
UNABLE	584	4	19	331	1	12	253	3	7
OTHER	2,284	278	194	1,508	148	111	776	130	83

* Employment and Earnings, January, 1981.

TABLE II

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE U.S. LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT,
BY SEX AND AGE
1980 Annual Average*

	TOTAL			TOTAL BOYS			TOTAL GIRLS		
	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24
POPULATION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LABOR FORCE	63.8	56.9	77.2	77.4	60.7	86.0	51.6	53.1	69.0
EMPLOYED	59.3	46.8	68.3	72.1	49.6	75.3	47.8	44.0	61.9
UNEMPLOYED	4.5	10.1	8.9	5.3	11.1	10.7	3.8	9.1	7.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	36.2	43.1	22.8	22.6	39.3	14.0	48.4	46.9	31.0
SCHOOL	4.5	31.0	8.3	4.8	30.9	9.1	4.3	31.1	7.6
HOME	19.5	4.3	10.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	36.6	8.3	20.0
UNABLE	1.7	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.2
OTHER	10.5	7.7	3.7	15.2	8.0	4.2	6.2	7.4	3.2

* Employment and Earnings, January, 1981.

TABLE II-A

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE U.S. LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT,
BY SEX AND AGE
1980 Annual Average*

	TOTAL			TOTAL BOYS			TOTAL GIRLS		
	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24
POPULATION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LABOR FORCE	64.2	60.1	78.7	78.3	63.8	87.1	51.3	56.4	70.6
EMPLOYED	60.2	50.8	70.9	73.5	53.5	77.5	48.0	48.1	64.6
UNEMPLOYED	4.0	9.3	7.8	4.8	10.3	9.6	3.3	8.3	6.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	35.8	39.9	21.3	21.7	36.2	12.9	48.7	43.6	29.4
SCHOOL	4.1	28.6	7.9	4.3	28.5	8.9	3.8	28.7	7.0
HOME	19.9	4.0	9.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	37.7	7.9	19.3
UNABLE	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.2
OTHER	10.3	7.1	3.2	15.1	7.3	3.5	6.1	6.9	2.9

* Employment and Earnings, January, 1981.

TABLE II-B

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLACK AND OTHER U.S. LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT,
BY SEX AND AGE
1980 Annual Average*

	TOTAL			TOTAL BOYS			TOTAL GIRLS		
	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24
POPULATION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LABOR FORCE	61.2	39.5	68.5	70.8	43.3	78.9	53.4	36.0	60.0
EMPLOYED	53.2	25.3	53.4	61.4	28.2	61.3	46.4	22.7	46.9
UNEMPLOYED	8.1	14.1	15.1	9.4	15.1	17.6	7.0	13.2	13.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	38.7	60.5	31.5	29.2	56.7	21.1	46.6	64.0	40.0
SCHOOL	7.8	43.6	10.8	8.3	44.1	11.0	7.4	43.0	10.7
HOME	16.9	5.8	13.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	30.1	10.9	23.7
UNABLE	2.9	0.2	0.7	3.6	0.1	0.9	2.2	0.2	0.4
OTHER	11.1	10.9	6.7	16.4	12.0	8.6	6.9	9.9	5.2

* Employment and Earnings, January, 1981.

TABLE III

ILLINOIS LABOR FORCE STATUS, BY SEX AND RACE (TOTAL)
1980 Annual Average*
(in thousands)

	TOTAL			TOTAL BOYS			TOTAL GIRLS		
	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24
POPULATION, TOTAL	8,320.0	841.4	1,080.8	3,963.6	418.9	537.8	4,356.4	422.6	543.1
LABOR FORCE	5,446.9	491.2	827.9	3,153.4	256.3	460.7	2,293.5	235.0	367.2
PARTICIPATION RATE	65.5%	58.4%	76.6%	79.6%	61.2%	85.7%	52.6%	55.6%	67.6%
EMPLOYED	4,992.8	396.6	714.0	2,885.2	198.6	392.5	2,107.6	198.0	321.6
UNEMPLOYED	454.1	94.6	113.9	268.2	57.7	68.2	185.9	36.9	45.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.3%	19.3%	13.8%	8.5%	22.5%	14.8%	8.1%	15.7%	12.4%
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,873.1	350.2	252.9	810.2	162.6	77.1	2,062.9	187.6	175.8
SCHOOL	382.2	251.5	88.8	193.0	126.6	46.7	189.2	124.9	42.1
HOME	1,600.5	35.4	119.0	20.9	1.2	0.9	1,579.7	34.2	118.1
UNABLE	159.9	1.6	3.6	94.0	0.8	0.7	65.8	0.9	2.8
OTHER	730.4	61.7	41.6	502.3	34.1	28.8	228.2	27.5	12.8

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE III-A

ILLINOIS LABOR FORCE STATUS, BY SEX AND RACE (WHITES)
 1980 Annual Average*
 (in thousands)

	TOTAL			TOTAL BOYS			TOTAL GIRLS		
	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24
POPULATION, WHITES	7,127.6	688.4	916.9	3,435.5	343.8	466.1	3,692.1	344.6	450.7
LABOR FORCE	4,748.3	443.2	731.2	2,792.8	229.4	408.6	1,955.4	213.7	322.6
PARTICIPATION RATE	66.6%	64.4%	79.7%	81.3%	66.7%	87.6%	53.0%	62.0%	71.6%
EMPLOYED	4,402.1	371.2	648.7	2,588.7	186.6	357.6	1,813.4	184.7	291.1
UNEMPLOYED	346.2	72.0	82.5	204.1	42.9	51.0	142.0	29.1	31.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3%	16.2%	11.3%	7.3%	18.7%	12.5%	7.3%	13.6%	9.8%
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,379.3	245.2	185.7	642.7	114.4	57.6	1,736.6	130.8	128.1
SCHOOL	271.4	175.4	69.8	142.3	89.0	40.0	129.2	56.5	29.8
HOME	1,394.9	22.6	87.8	14.8	0.0	0.2	1,380.1	22.6	87.6
UNABLE	102.3	0.9	2.6	63.0	0.8	0.5	39.3	0.1	2.1
OTHER	610.7	46.2	25.6	422.6	24.7	17.0	188.1	21.6	8.6

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE III-B

ILLINOIS LABOR FORCE STATUS, BY SEX AND RACE (BLACK AND OTHERS)
 1980 Annual Average*
 (in thousands)

	TOTAL			TOTAL BOYS			TOTAL GIRLS		
	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24
POPULATION, BLACK AND OTHERS	1,192.4	153.1	164.0	528.1	75.1	71.6	664.3	78.0	92.3
LABOR FORCE	698.7	48.0	96.7	360.6	26.8	52.1	338.1	21.2	44.6
PARTICIPATION RATE	58.6%	31.4%	59.0%	68.3%	35.7%	72.7%	50.9%	27.2%	48.3%
EMPLOYED	590.7	25.4	65.3	296.5	12.0	34.9	294.2	13.4	30.4
UNEMPLOYED	108.0	22.6	31.4	64.1	14.8	17.2	43.9	7.9	14.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	15.5%	47.1%	32.4%	17.8%	55.2%	33.0%	13.0%	37.0%	31.8%
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	493.8	105.0	67.2	167.5	48.3	19.5	326.3	56.8	47.7
SCHOOL	110.8	76.1	19.0	50.7	37.6	6.7	60.1	38.5	12.3
HOME	205.7	12.8	31.2	6.1	1.2	0.7	199.6	11.6	30.4
UNABLE	57.5	0.7	1.0	31.0	0.0	0.3	26.5	0.7	0.7
OTHER	119.8	15.4	16.1	79.7	9.5	11.8	40.1	6.0	4.3

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE IV
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE ILLINOIS LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT,
BY SEX AND AGE
1980 Annual Average*

	TOTAL			TOTAL BOYS			TOTAL GIRLS		
	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24
POPULATION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LABOR FORCE	65.5	58.4	76.6	79.6	61.2	85.7	52.6	55.6	67.6
EMPLOYED	60.0	47.1	66.1	72.8	47.4	73.0	48.4	46.9	59.2
UNEMPLOYED	5.5	11.3	10.5	6.8	13.8	12.7	4.2	8.7	8.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	34.5	41.6	23.4	20.4	38.8	14.3	47.4	44.4	32.4
SCHOOL	4.6	29.9	8.2	4.8	30.2	8.6	4.3	29.6	7.8
HOME	19.2	4.2	11.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	36.3	8.1	21.7
UNABLE	1.9	0.2	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.5
OTHER	8.8	7.3	3.9	12.7	8.1	5.4	5.3	6.5	2.4

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE IV-A

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE ILLINOIS LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT,
BY SEX AND AGE
1980 Annual Average*

	TOTAL			TOTAL BOYS			TOTAL GIRLS		
	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24
POPULATION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LABOR FORCE	66.6	64.4	79.7	81.3	66.7	87.6	53.0	62.0	71.6
EMPLOYED	61.8	53.9	70.7	75.4	54.3	76.7	49.1	53.6	64.6
UNEMPLOYED	4.8	10.5	9.0	5.9	12.4	10.9	3.9	8.4	7.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	33.4	35.6	20.3	18.7	33.3	12.4	47.0	38.0	28.4
SCHOOL	3.8	25.5	7.6	4.2	25.9	8.6	3.5	25.1	6.6
HOME	19.6	3.3	9.6	0.4	0.0	**	37.4	6.6	19.4
UNABLE	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	**	0.5
OTHER	8.6	6.7	2.8	12.3	7.2	3.7	5.1	6.3	1.9

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE IV-B

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLACK AND OTHER ILLINOIS LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT,
BY SEX AND AGE
1980 Annual Average*

	TOTAL			TOTAL BOYS			TOTAL GIRLS		
	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24	16 & Over	16-19	20-24
POPULATION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LABOR FORCE	58.6	31.4	59.0	68.3	35.7	72.7	50.9	27.2	48.3
EMPLOYED	49.5	16.6	39.8	56.2	16.0	48.7	44.3	17.1	32.9
UNEMPLOYED	9.1	14.8	19.2	12.1	19.7	24.0	6.6	10.1	15.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	41.4	68.6	41.0	31.7	64.3	27.3	49.1	72.8	51.7
SCHOOL	9.3	49.7	11.6	9.6	50.1	9.4	9.1	49.3	13.3
HOME	17.3	8.3	19.0	1.1	1.6	1.0	30.0	14.9	32.9
UNABLE	4.8	0.5	0.6	5.9	0.0	0.4	4.0	0.9	0.8
OTHER	10.0	10.1	9.8	15.1	12.6	16.5	6.0	7.7	4.7

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE V
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS'
JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS ACTIVE
October 1, 1980-March 31, 1981
BY OCCUPATION

	<u>ALL AGES</u>	<u>UNDER 22</u>	<u>UNFILLED OPENINGS</u>
ALL APPLICANTS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White Collar	33.0	27.7	43.6
Prof-Tech-Adm-Mgr-Off.	8.7	2.8	15.5
Prof-Tech-Adm.	5.4	1.6	9.9
Other	3.3	1.2	5.6
Clerical	20.5	20.2	21.1
Sales	3.8	4.7	7.0
Blue Collar	44.6	42.8	32.1
Processing	3.9	3.2	2.3
Machine Trades	8.8	6.9	4.6
Bench Work	6.0	3.7	3.3
Structural Work	8.9	8.9	5.0
Mtr Frght-Transp.	4.8	5.1	3.4
Pckg-Mtrl Hndl.	11.5	14.3	13.0
Other	0.7	0.7	0.5
Service	21.1	26.5	21.8
Farm-Fish-Forest.	1.3	3.0	2.5

* Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 96.

TABLE VI

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS' JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
ACTIVE ANYTIME 10/1/80 - 3/31/81
AGE BY CHARACTERISTIC*

	APPLICANTS ACTIVE					APPLICANTS PLACED				
	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	MINOR- ITY	ECON. DISAD.	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	MINOR- ITY	ECON. DISAD.
Under 25	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
15 and under	4.8	4.3	5.4	8.3	8.1	5.8	5.5	6.1	7.2	7.0
16 - 17	13.0	12.2	14.0	17.2	17.9	22.6	21.5	23.8	26.6	26.3
18 - 19	22.9	22.1	23.9	21.1	22.1	27.8	26.4	29.6	26.0	27.0
20 - 21	24.9	25.6	24.1	22.0	21.5	21.6	22.6	20.5	20.8	20.4
22 - 24	34.4	35.8	32.6	31.4	30.4	22.2	24.0	20.0	19.4	19.3
16 - 19	35.9	34.3	38.0	38.3	40.0	50.4	47.9	53.4	52.5	53.3
20 - 24	59.3	61.4	56.6	53.4	51.9	43.8	46.6	40.5	40.3	39.7
under 22	65.6	64.2	67.4	68.6	69.6	77.8	76.0	80.0	80.6	80.7
Under 25 as a percent of all ages	39.2	43.5	34.7	38.6	37.0	60.2	59.9	60.4	85.0	64.6

* Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Tables 06, A-06, B-06, D-06, 03, A-03, B-03, and D-03.

TABLE VII

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS' JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
 ACTIVE ANYTIME 10/1/80 - 3/31/81
 CHARACTERISTIC BY AGE*

	Under 25	15 & under	16-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	16-19	20-24
ALL APPLICANTS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
BOYS	57.0	51.3	53.6	55.0	58.5	59.3	54.5	58.9
GIRLS	43.0	48.7	46.4	45.0	41.5	40.7	45.5	41.1
MINORITY	45.0	78.1	59.4	41.5	39.8	41.1	48.0	40.5
ECON. DISAD.	47.1	80.0	64.7	45.5	40.5	41.5	52.5	41.1
ALL APPLICANTS PLACED	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
BOYS	54.4	51.6	51.7	51.3	56.6	58.7	51.5	57.6
GIRLS	45.6	48.4	48.3	48.7	43.4	41.3	48.5	42.4
MINORITY	34.0	59.7	56.6	44.9	46.3	42.1	50.1	44.2
ECON. DISAD.	46.2	59.9	57.8	48.0	46.8	43.1	52.4	45.0

*Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Tables 06,A-06, B-06, D-06, 03, A-03, B-03, and D-03.

TABLE VIII
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
ILLINOIS
October 1, 1980 - March 31, 1981

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>NONWHITE</u>
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
under 22	10.0	10.2	9.5	10.4	8.6
22 - 34	47.9	48.8	46.0	46.7	52.4
35 - 44	18.2	17.5	19.8	17.8	19.9
45 - 64	22.1	21.7	23.0	23.2	17.9
65 and over	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.3

*Unpublished data from the ES-203 sample.

DEFINITIONS

LABOR FORCE - the sum total of the employed and the unemployed. Persons involved in labor-management disputes are counted as employed.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE - the proportion of the population (16 and over) that is in the labor force.

EMPLOYED - persons at work, including persons involved in labor-management disputes and those temporarily absent from their jobs because of personal reasons or illness.

UNEMPLOYED - all persons without a job, but who are actively seeking a job.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - all unemployed persons expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NOT IN LABOR FORCE - all persons (16 and over) who are not in the labor force, but who are not institutionalized or in the military:

- at home - persons who are engaged in own home housework;
- in school - full-time students;
- unable - persons with a long-term physical or mental disability which prevents them from seeking work;
- other - retired persons, those too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers who are in their "off" period.